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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BY  DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HUTTON F. MILLER,

Petitioner,

vs.

DERRAL G. ADAMS, Warden,

Respondent.

CASE NO. 08CV1093 BEN (POR)

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT  
AND RECOMMENDATION OVER  
PETITIONER'S OBJECTIONS  
AND DISMISSING PETITION**

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Hutton F. Miller filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Respondent moved to dismiss the petition as time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations. Dkt. No. 15. Magistrate Judge Louisa S. Porter issued a thoughtful and thorough Report and Recommendation recommending Respondent's motion be granted and the Petition be dismissed. Dkt. No. 27. Petitioner filed no objections, despite an extension of time. Dkt. No. 30. The Court conducted a de novo review and adopted the Report and Recommendation. Dkt. No. 32. Petitioner then filed a request to file late Objections, which the Court construed as a request to alter judgment and granted. Dkt. Nos. 35-36. The Court has now considered Petitioner's Objections, conducted a second de novo review, and again **ADOPTS** the Report and Recommendation and **DISMISSES** the Petition.

## BACKGROUND

On October 26, 1999, in San Diego County Superior Court, Miller pleaded guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of California Penal Code § 12021(a)(1) and to having three serious and violent felony strike priors. Petitioner did not appeal his conviction. Petitioner filed his first state habeas corpus petition in 2005, more than five years after his conviction. That petition and the next were both found untimely. The same year, Miller filed a petition with the California Court of Appeal which found Miller received the benefit of his plea bargain and that his sentence was not illegal. Miller's final state petition, filed in 2006 with the California Supreme Court, was also denied.

Two years after denial of that petition, Miller filed this Petition with this Court, challenging his conviction and sentence. Dkt. No. 1. Respondent filed the instant motion to dismiss contending the Petition was time barred. Dkt. No. 15.

## **DISCUSSION**

“Because [Miller] filed his habeas petition after the effective date of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), its provisions apply.” *Little v. Crawford*, 449 F.3d 1075, 1079 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Woodford v. Garceau*, 538 U.S. 202, 207 (2003)). AEDPA imposes a one-year statute of limitations. 28 U.S.C. 2244(d)(1). Miller’s Petition was filed more than seven years after the statute of limitations expired and, as discussed more fully below, equitable and statutory tolling do not save the Petition from the statute of limitations.

## I. Statutory Tolling

AEDPA's statute of limitations is tolled during the period that a petitioner is seeking post-conviction relief in state court, but it "is not tolled from the time a final decision is issued on direct state appeal and the time the first state collateral challenge is filed." *Nino v. Galaza*, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9th Cir. 1999). Taking into account the time for Miller's conviction to become final and the period for Miller to seek direct review, AEDPA's one year statute of limitations still expired more than four years before Miller filed his first state habeas petition in 2005. The Report accurately finds that statutory tolling does not apply.

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## II. Equitable Tolling

“Equitable tolling is justified in few cases, . . . . ‘[i]ndeed, the threshold necessary to trigger equitable tolling under AEDPA is very high, lest the exceptions swallow the rule.’” *Spitsyn v. Moore*, 345 F.3d 796, 799 (9th Cir. 2003). Equitable tolling under AEDPA is only available if Miller establishes “(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way.” *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 418 (2005); *Raspberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d 1150, 1153 (9th Cir. 2006).

8 In Opposition, Miller's only claims for equitable tolling were lack of access to a transcript and  
9 the inadequacy of the prison library at two different facilities in 2001-2002 and 2003-2004. The  
10 Report accurately finds that Miller has failed to provide sufficient support for these general assertions.  
11 Additionally, even if the Court were to apply equitable tolling for the time periods asserted by Miller,  
12 from 2001 to 2004 and applicable statutory tolling was applied following the equitable tolling, Miller's  
13 Petition was still filed more than two years late.

14 Petitioner’s Objection are similarly insufficient. Petitioner identifies a list of circumstances  
15 that he claims existed in the facilities in which he was housed that made it challenging to timely file  
16 his Petition. Circumstances identified include fog, improvements to prison facilities, lockdowns, and  
17 quarantine. These general circumstances of prison life do not constitute extraordinary circumstances  
18 justifying equitable tolling for the many years since the statute of limitations expired. Accordingly,  
19 the Petition is barred by the one-year statute of limitations.

## **CONCLUSION**

21 After a de novo review, the Court fully **ADOPTS** Judge Porter's Report. The Petition is  
22 **DISMISSED.**

24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 | DATED: May 17, 2010

  
Hon. Roger T. Benitez  
United States District Judge